REMARKS OF MR. ARCHBOLD, On his proposition to amend the Bank Bill by abolishing bills of a less dethan ten dollars.

Ur. Archbold addressed the Chair, and observed that he rose under discouraging circumstances. That nothng was better calculated to depress he spirits of a speaker than hopelessness of success. Yet so it was, the good and generous spirits of the two parties were condemned by political prejudice, to pass each other like ghosts in a gravevard are said to pass the livng without being able to communicate an idea. Yet he would be an irresolute champion of the truth, who would decline the contest, simply because present victory was not unlikely to perch upon his banner. On the contrary, such a man confident of the truth of his principles, would advance them upon all proper occasions, well assured that if truth should meet a cold reception one day, it might hope for a better one at another.

The language of such a man would be,
"Truth crushed to earth, shall rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers,
But error wounded writhes in pain,
And dies amidst her worshippers."

It may be observed that the issue of small bills, contradicts the primary idea of a currency. A stable currency never can consist of a very cheap commodity, or of a commodity capable of great and immediate increase. If gold and silver were as plenty as lead they might answer for cups and goblets, as well as now, but they would not answer a currency. They were chosen by the unanimous consent of the world to be the material of money, because of their scarcity, and because the quantity in existence could not be suddenly increased. Their beautiful and shining qualities have but little to do with the matter; platina is less ornamental than sil ver but more valuable than gold. The issue of small bills enables the banks to contradict the laws of currency in two particulars, it enables them to expand the currency beyond the wants of trade and commerce, and it enables them to bring about this effect in the most sudden and mischievous manner. Did members doubt of this. Let them consider that if the issues of BANES were confined to denominations larger than the largest coins, they would be disabled from interfering in the small transactions of every day life; and the use of their notes would be confined to fur- tire to our readers. The two first pager transactions. Their notes would ges, which we copy, will, however, of San Jacinto, and the enlightened show the spirit and tendency of the judgment of the people of the United ing the blacksmith for shoeing a horse, or the cooper for making a bucket, but would be we'l calculated to be employed in the dealings between the wholesaler and retailer, between stock-dealer and grazier, and in one word, between large dealers of all classes. The direct consequence would be to limit their issues most materially, as the aggregate of every man's dealings in small sums to whom was referred the resolutions remedied, and the "lost pleiad" return lone. below ten dollars is much greater than adopted by the people of Brazoria and in sums above ten dollars. This is Austin counties, in mass meeting assemprobably the only effectual curb which bled, and the memorial of the citizens the skill of man could devise to check of the county of Victoria, all expressive the over isssues of the banks. All oth- of lively interest in favor of the annexer modes and means will prove futile, ation of Texas to the United States. and to this complexion we must come and urging upon this Congress to use have advices from that city to the 3d atlast. It is true, some have argued that banks issuing none but large notes could still put out as much currency as if permitted to isssue notes of all denominations, targe and small. The man who believes this, might easily persuade himself to believe that the gunfactories of all descriptions in the Unit- not yet arrived when action on the part prison at Peroté, on the 22d of January. ed States, could sell and disperse a of the government of Texas would be addressed to the Secretaries of the mongst community as much of their either appropriate or availing, and that Chamber of Deputies. It is one of the wares, if permitted to manufacture and such action should first be had by the most humiliating documents we ever sell nothing but cannons, as if permitted government of the United States; yet read. He begs for his life as pitifully to manufacture both cannons and small arms. But certainly all candid opponents ought to admit, that bank issues could not be suddenly dispersed amongst the community so as to unsettle the currency, and occasion a violent fluctuation of prices, except in the shape of small notes. And it is further worthy of remark.

that if in such a state of the currency expansions should take place, they would not reach every cabin door in the wilderness as at present. Our people would have a currency suited to nals of history. It will stand without ber, 1829, and the 5th of December. place him within the clutches of a mutheir wants and exigencies, and would a parallel in political changes. It is true 1838. He repeatedly alludes to his nicipal guard. He was proceeding not be influenced and agitated as at that the chronicles of nations are full present, by every fluctuation of the of the change of governments, of the commercial world. Those agitations extension of empire, and of the parti- that what little blood is left in him may and fluctuations would reach none but tion of the weaker among stronger the commercial classes, who are best powers; but this will be the first inthey would find their means of relief their government in another, by their facilitated and increased by the exempcalamity. The small proprietors would dependent existence, but they have falnot have their habits of economy over- len before the bloody car of conquest; have erred in the adoption of measures, individual proceeding rapidly along. thrown and destroyed by exchanging their productions for trash, which they to accumulate. On the contrary, that more intelerable despotism than that class receiving the equivalent for their productions in a stable currency, would be stimulated to make accumulations, until they would have sums at command sufficient to lend at interest. Thus the morals and the wealth of the ty; and desolation of heart will be sup-

the affairs of third persons, they could it deserved.

But what interference with the affairs of the citizen could be more destructive than the power of a single ing, by scribbling their names on pieces of paper? What interference could be more destructive than the like privilege on the whole number of the banks to increase the currency to the amount of a million in a month, by a like process. In point of fact, every man was aware ests were the sport of these institutions, whose expansions and contractions set at naught all the exertions of his wisdom and prudence, and made his life a continual succession of storms and tempests, hopes and fears, until trived, which deserved the very sub-

TEXIAN CONGRESS. Report of the Committee on Foreign

Relations in the Senate, on the subject of annexation.

standing of his position.

We have just received this report-a pamphlet of twenty pages-to which the correspondence of Major Donelson. American charge, with the Secretary of State, is appended. We regret that destroy the constitution of the country, we cannot, this evening, present it en- the resistance and bravery of the peowhole; and, as it was adopted unanimously, it 'eaves no doubt of the dispositions of the Congress and the people of Texas, in regard to entering our Union .- Globe.

SENATE CHAMBER, Jan. 20, 1845. To the Hon. K. L. Anderson, President

all just and honorable means to con- instant, her day of sailing. Our presummate that desirable event, have giv- vious intelligence was received by way en to the subject that candid conside- of Havana, and came down to the 31st in port of different grades, the two ration which its vital importance demanded at our hands.

Although your committee are unanimously of the opinion that the time has fully impressed with the all absorbing as when on his knees, at San Jacinto interest of this question, and willing to cherish those noble impulses which an plicated am Houston for mercyimate the bosoms of a patriotic people, degradation which General Almonte, a decent regard for their feelings and a in the same emergency, scorned with becoming requital of their confidence, the spirit of a man. demand of us a free and frank expres sion of our sentiments.

The annexation of Texas to the United States, already emphatically willed by the people of both countries, will, when consummated, be among the most interesting events recorded in the unable by their habits to accommodate stance where, a free, sovereign and in- tion against Spanish rule, he had in view he called, the more the dog would not themselves to circumstances, and even dependent people will have merged the interests and glory of Mexico alone come back, and the owner continown free will and consent! Other nation of community from pessure and tions have lost their separate and inand have been appropriated as the successful spoils of ambition. They have been those of judgment only. He ack- lerence of the law, and accordingly would be anxious to spend the first op- only changed masters; and, in too ma- nowledges that the recent revolution is stop ed the young man, summoning portunity, and which it would be folly ny instances, have had substituted a now consummated; he yields to the him to fellow him. "Why so !" demanwhich preceded it.

But here, how different will be the change; and how incomparably different must be its results! Our weakness will become strength; our danger sufefrom private capitalists would become change, there will be no compulsion—
sulted in his overthrow, he spared as much as possible Mexican blood; that interest, and the banks would get out of politics. He repeated that banks than the stern determination peculiar army, merely to enforce what he believed.

would get out of politics, for as soon as to, and characteristic of, freemen, to ed to be his constitutional rights to the they ceased to interfere with and in- render more durable republican institujure the community, no disposition tions, and to perpenate the glory of would be felt to interfere with, or in-jure them, and if such an attempt should not exult in the appellation of an Amer-be made, it would be indignantly rabus ican citizen! What country is there ked. Gentlemen were sometimes loud contiguous to the United States that in their denunciations of agrarianism; would not rejoice to share the benefits. if agrarianism was understood to be an the privileges, and protection of that comparison of himself with Napoleon. unjust interference by individuals, with government? In the days of the for hoping that the parallel between their mation of the federal constitution. not be too loud in their denonciations; there were those who opposed its adopthey could say nothing worse of it than | tion; but it was because they could not that if he has not effected quite as much failed; their prophesies have long since been falsified; and they are looked upon now as deluded-although many of president and cashier to to make ten them were honest cavellers. The expuble of self-government. The United States have proved it to a demonstration, and upon an extended scale. North Carolina and Rhode Island for

a while refused to sanction the consti- dents: tution. They soon saw their error, and entered into that great compact of of this fact, and that his dearest inter- States. And should not Texas do the same? Would it not be infinitely better for her to form one of the sisterhood of American State: ? to have a general government able and willing to protect her, and regulate matters of general concern, with her local legislature to energy itself was ready to relax its provide for her domestic interests and exertions and give up the contest. If safety? Ought she to refuse to partake gentlemen detested agrarianism, here of the advantages of a union formed by was a whole system deliberately con- the wisdom valor, and patriotism of the best men the world ever saw, consolilimity of their hatred. He would add dated and strengthened by the lapse of no more at that time, but patiently as seventy years and consecrated to perwait the coming of that period, when manency by the . ame of WASHINGTON? the fashion of the present evanescent Would not her incorporation into that present government, which in my opinand illfounded opinions should have union be preferable to the tardy, un- ion will prove to be a good one, and the passed away. He thought it due to certain, and hazardous experiment of first truly republican one this people himself to say that if the thing lay with building up a new government, bur has ever known. him, he would not only abolish notes dened with a heavy debt, and possessof the denomination of ten dollars and ed with peculiar domestic institutions, under, but bills of a much larger de- which invite the improper interference nomination. This declaration was and misplaced philanthropy of the the United States. If it should be an-made in order to avoid a misunder- world? Ought the restoration of the nexed, it will make a great deal of noise murillated purchase of Louisman to be longer delayed, when Providence, by a result from it, in my opinion. peculiar and most extraordinary series of events, seems to have pointed out the easy means of frustrating the designs of men-or at least their bad coun-

The imbecility of Spain, the alternate anarchy and despotism of Mexico. the daring attempt of Santa Anna to ple of Texas, the carnage and capture God bath joined together, let no man friend at his personal risk. put assunder!" Texas is a part of the great valley of the Mississippi. Her

From the New Orleans Picayune, Feb 18. LATER FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival vesterday of the schooner Creole, from Vera Croz, we of January.

Upon glancing at our papers, the first thing that met our eye was a long letter from Santa Anna, dated from his he and the valarous General Cos sup-

In his communication to the cham bers-the substance of which we give -Santa Anna recalls to the minds of the members, in the most vainglorious manner, the service which he has rendered Mexico. He dwells particularly upon the actions of the 11th of Septemwounds received in battle, to his metilated person, and prays like a hound be spared. He insists that in all his

presidency; that the actions which took place at Pueb's were mere skirmishes; that he had difficulty in restraining the enthusiasm of his soldiers, and that he voluntarily gave up the command of them when they were ununimously devoted to him. He revives his favorite careers may be extended by his own exile; and at the same time bragging foresee ats operation. Their efforts as the Corsion on the stage of life, he has the advantage of having lost a leg! But we are tired of looking through this paper, it is so unmanly, fawning, and false. No true hearted soldier could have dictated it.

As to the probable fate of Santa Anna, we can give no more definite indication than is contained in the follow ing letter from one of our correspon-

"VERA CRUZ, Feb. 3, 1845. "I have only time to drop you a few lines. Nothing new. Santa Anna is in confinement in Peroté, while his cause is before the Congress, constituted in 'grand jury' at Mexico. He must think occasionally of his friends, the Texans. Government no doubt regrets that he did not escape, as it is desirous very stormy against the wretch .-Should Santa Anna not be punished with all the rigor of the laws, another revolution against the actual government would no doubt be the result. Great confidence is felt by all in the

its useless ever to expect the consent of this government to its annexation to nexed, it will make a great deal of noise

"I send you a few papers, to which I refer you for Santa Anna's petition to Congress, praying for clemencymost disgracefully humiliating docunent, and just such a one as might be expected from such a cowardly dog. "COSMOPOLITE."

The papers from every department of Mexico come freighted with expressions of joy and gratulation. It may not be without significance, the fact that we now receive our files of the liberal show the spirit and tendency of the judgment of the people of the United papers as due; a little while since we States, have all admirably conspired to never could lay our hands upon one, bring about that restoration. "What unless it were forwarded by some

The liberal editors of the city of people are the same as those of the ment to organize a national guard, upon United States; and although separated, the French system. They begin to for a while, from her natural allies, the weary of the rule of any dictator, supof the Senate: for a while, from her natural allies, the weary of the rule of any dictator, sup The Committee on Foreign Relations, time is at hand when the error will be ported by legionaries or janissaries a

rn departments of Mexico are still replete with Indian outrages. The government continues to express a desire to repel the audicious outrages which have been inflicted upon the inhabitants of that distant section of country.

When the Creole left Vera Cruz. there were ten Mexican vessels of war ste inships being at the head of them. The French brig Mercure, the British frigate Inconstant, the United States corvette Falmouth, and the Spanish frigate Cortes were also in the harbor. It is a rare circumstance to chronicle the arrival of a spanish national vessel in Mexican waters.

The Signo of the 24th ultimo, states that Santa Anna was exceedingly depressed in spirits in his confinement at Perote.

No progress has been made in the trials of the ex-ministers, Bocanegra and Bassadre, and of the ex-President.

WHAT'S IN A MAME .- "What's in : name!" is frequently uttered without its being expected that an answer is to be given to the exclamation. A young man, in Paris, found that a name could nicipal guard. He was proceeding quickly along a street, when a little dog ron after him barking loudly, The owner of the arimal first whistled him back, and then called out, "Here, sir. nets, from the very outset of the revolu- here! Assassin, Assassin!" The more -not personal aggrandisement. [Oh. ued crying out loudly, "Assassin, no! he never once thought of himself Assassin!" A municipal guard, who while sending stolen money to foreign happened at the moment to appear, countries!] He admits that he may bearing the exclamation, and seeing an but he claims that all his errors have thought it was a clear case for the intergeneral will, renounces the presidency, ed the other. "You shall see that some and is anxious to atone for whatever he enough," retorted the municipal guards may have done of evil by voluntary The man protested against such proexpatriation and the consequent loss of ceeding, the guard insisted, a crowd property and of friends. He lauds, collected, and all the assurances of the with disgusting flattery, the generosity young man could not have availed him and magnanimity of Mexicans; asserts anything, had not the owner of the dog community would be improved, loans planted by the smiles of joy. In this that even in the contest which has re- come up, and hearing what was passing

aughter at the occurrence, in which, hough much annoyed, he at last joined The municipal very seriously recom-mended the owner of the dog to give his quad uped a less alarming appella-tion.—Galignani.



THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY

EDITED BY J. R. MORRIS. WOODSFIELD, O., FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1845.

(All persons to whom this number of our paper is sent, will be considered subscribers unless the paper is returned to us.

05 The present number commences a new volume of our paper. One year, therefore, has rolled round since we assumed the control of a public journal. It would naturally be expected that on by a vote of 132 to 76; all the demothis occasion we should make some crats present, except two, voted in of being generous with him, but at the remarks in relation to our intentions favor of, and all the whigs present, same time fears public opinion, which is for the future. In a former number of except one, against, the bill. our paper, we told our readers that, make or break, we should continue another year; that determination we still adhere to, notwithstanding our support is very limited. We have often wondered how it is that the county of Harrison, with but a little larger shall be five cents, for all distances population that this, can support four over three handred miles, ten cents, "Respecting Texas. I would say that newspapers, while we are unable to We hope this bill may become a law. 'make both ends meet' without any opposition. Certainly it Harrison county can support four papers, Monroe Jowa and Florida as States. here, but nothing further than TALK will can support one. Shell it be said that Monroe county, with a population of over twenty thousand, cannot support one paper? If not, let our present subscribers assist us in extending our circulation. Were it not that we are ashamed to let it go abroad, we would publish the number of our subscribers; the smallness of the number, we think, would certainly induce our friends to come to our assistance.

As heretofore, we shall battle for what we conceive to be democratic principles. Because James K. Polk is president of the United States, it is no reason why the democracy of the coun-Mexico are arging upon the govern- try shou'd relax a single effort. Now, States of this Union. as at all times, will the money power of the country seek to gain the ascenlency in the councils of the nation. When we have before us such a bankng law as that enacted by the presen mio legislature, it becomes the business of the laboring men of the country to look well to their interests.

OF As we have at this time but a single journeyman in our employ, we are unable to devote but very little time to the editorial department of our paper. Those acquainted with the printing business know that it is pretty good work for two hands to issue a poper of the size of the 'Spirit,' without any other assistance, and not even a devil. It is a pretty serious business to be editor, journeyman and devil all at the same time!

THE BANK BILL.

The great fine-and shearing (finansiering) scheine of Mr. Kelly, has become the law of the land; and this bill of seventy five sections we promised to publish, should it be finally passed Into a law. Great Scott! is it possible that we ever promised to publish this aw. Little did we think when we made that promise that we should ever be called upon to fulfil it. We certainly never thought the whogs of the Ohio legislature would have the hardyhood to pass such a bill. "But so it is, may it please your honors." We think our readers will have to be satisfied with a synopsis of this law, which we intend publishing as soon as we can make it convenient.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

The principal business engaging the attention of the legislature since the passage of Kelly's monster Bank, is of local character, and therefore uninteresting to our readers.

The bill introduced by Mr. Kelly to appraise all property for taxation at its cash value, has been postpoped.

The bill to provide for the completion of the new State House has passed the House by a vote of 35 to 30.

The House has indefinitely postponed the Senate bill to repeal the black

ACCIDEN

On Thursday, the 2 number of persons were the farm of Mr. EDWARD MAGINNIS, in this township, in rolling logs and felling trees, a limb about three feet in length fell from a considerable height, from one of the falling trees, and struck Mr. Maginnis on the head above the right temple, which occasioned his death in about two hours. Mr. M. was an old and respected citizen.

CONGRESS_TEXAS_POSTAGE BILL

The news from the city of Washington is highly gratifying to the friends of the annexation of Texas. We copy below the bill for the annexation of Texas to the United States as it passed the Senate. All the democratic Senators and three whigs voted for the bill. The whigs were Merrick of Mayland. Johnson of Louisiana, and Henderson of Mississippi. The House has concurred in the Senate amendments.

The House has passed the Senate postage bill with but two amendments -one, that the bill is not to take effect until the first of July-the other, that on all single letters the postage for any distance under three hundred miles

The Senate has, so far, refused to act on the bill for the admission of

JOINT RESOLUTION Declaring the terms on which Congress will admit Texas into the Union as a

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress dath consent that the territory properly included within, and rightfully belonging to, the republic of Texns, may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of goveanment, to be adopted by the people of soid republic, by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved. That the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following conditions, and with the following guaranties, to

First, Said State to be formed, subject to the adjustment by this government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other governments; and the constitution thereof, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of said republic of Texas, shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress for its final action, on or before. the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

Second, Said State, when admitted into the Union, after ceding to the United States all mines, minerals, salt lakes and springs; and also all public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments, and all other property and means pertaining to the public defence, belonging to said republic of Texis, shall retain all the public funds, debts, taxes and dues of every kind, which may belong to or be due and or owing said republic; and shall also retain all the vacant and un-appropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said republic of Texas; and the residue of said lands, after discharging said debts and liabilities, to be disposed of as said State may direct; but in no event are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the government of the United States.

Third, New States, of convenient size, and having sufficient population, State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the federal constitution. And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire. And in such State or States as shall be formed out of said territory north of said Missouri compromise line, slavery, or involvntary servitude (except for crime) shall be prohibited.

Sec. 3. And be it further resolved. That if the President of the United States shall, in his judgment and discre-tion, deem it most advisable, instead of proceeding to submit the foregoing resolution to the republic of l'exas, as an overture on the part of the United